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Representing the United States

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

GREGORY P. BURLESON,

Defendant.

2:16-CR-00046-GMN-PAL

GOVERNMENT'S SENTENCING  
MEMORANDUM

CERTIFICATION: The undersigned certify that this pleading is timely filed.

Pursuant to LCR 32-1(d), the United States, by and through the undersigned, respectfully submits its Sentencing Memorandum in the above-captioned case.

I. Summary.

Gregory Burleson is a violent and dangerous man. He openly expressed his desire to kill federal law enforcement officers. He then traveled from Arizona to Nevada to participate in an unprecedented and violent attack on dozens of federal

1 officers as they were performing their official duties on April 12, 2014. He  
2 coordinated with others to box the officers in and then advanced on them, all the  
3 while brandishing his firearm. At times he pulled a mask over his face, at times he  
4 made gestures at the officers indicating he had eyes on them. He forced those  
5 officers to leave their post in order to avoid bloodshed. He forced those officers to  
6 leave behind cattle that had been seized by the United States pursuant to federal  
7 court orders. Burleson celebrated the victory he had that day, sharing how he had  
8 a federal officer in his sights and how he had brought a katana sword with him so  
9 to chop the officers' heads off in the event he ran out of bullets.

10       Burleson was charged for his criminal conduct on April 12, 2014. He was  
11 convicted by a jury of almost every count. As a result of his violent actions on April  
12 12, 2014, Burleson now faces up to life in prison. The United States respectfully  
13 requests that the Court impose a sentence of 360 months as to Counts 5, 8, 12, 14,  
14 and 16; and a consecutive sentence of 57 years as to Counts 6, 9 and 15. This  
15 recommendation falls squarely within the applicable United States Sentencing  
16 Guidelines ("Guidelines" or "U.S.S.G.") calculation and taken "as a whole" such a  
17 sentence is fully justified and warranted in light of the sentencing factors contained  
18 in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). Such a sentence is necessary to impose a just punishment,  
19 to promote respect for the law and ultimately and most significantly will protect the  
20 community from this defendant.

1  
2 **II. Facts.**

3 **A. Procedural Posture.**

4 Gregory P. Burleson (“Burleson”), 53, was charged in a Superseding  
5 Indictment returned on March 2, 2016, charging him with ten counts:

- 6 • Conspiracy to Commit an Offense Against the United States (Count  
7 1 – 18 U.S.C. § 371);
- 8 • Conspiracy to Impede or Injure a Federal Officer (Count 2 – 18  
U.S.C. § 372);
- 9 • Assault on a Federal Officer (Count 5 – 18 U.S.C. §§ 111(a)(1), (b)  
10 and 2);
- 11 • Use and Carry of a Firearm in Relation to a Crime of Violence  
Counts 6, 8 and 15 – 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c) and 2);
- 12 • Threatening a Federal Law Enforcement Officer and Aiding and  
Abetting (Count 8, 18 U.S.C. §§ 115(a)(1)(B) and 2);
- 13 • Obstruction of the Due Administration of Justice (Count 12 – 18  
U.S.C. §§ 1503 and 2);
- 14 • Interference with Interstate Commerce by Extortion (Count 14 –  
16 U.S.C. §§ 1951 and 2); and
- 17 • Interstate Travel in Aid of Extortion (Count 16, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1952  
18 and 2).

19 All of the charges arise from the events surrounding April 12, 2014, where federal  
20 law enforcement officers from the BLM and National Park Service suffered a  
21 massive armed assault and extortion by Cliven Bundy, his sons and followers,  
22 including defendant Burleson.

23 On March 21, 2016, Magistrate Judge Leen ordered Burleson detained  
24

1 pending trial finding that the government had shown by clear and convincing  
2 evidence that Burleson is a danger to the community. This decision was affirmed  
3 both by this Court and by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

4 On February 6, 2017, the Court commenced a joint jury trial of defendant  
5 Burleson and five other co-defendants on ten counts of the Superseding Indictment.  
6 On April 24, 2017, the jury returned guilty verdicts as to Burleson on Counts Five,  
7 Six, Eight, Nine, Twelve, Fourteen, Fifteen, and Sixteen, but announced that they  
8 were deadlocked on Counts One and Two. On May 23, 2017, Counts One and Two  
9 were dismissed without prejudice under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 48(a).  
10 ECF No. 1998.

11       **B. The Facts Giving Rise to the Offense Conduct.**

12 Having presided over Trial 1, the Court is well-aware of the evidence as it  
13 relates to Cliven Bundy's failure to pay grazing fees for over twenty years, conduct  
14 that ultimately prompted the BLM to seek court orders authorizing the removal of  
15 Bundy's cattle from the public lands near Bunkerville, Nevada. To thwart the  
16 removal, Bundy issued a call to arms across social media, appealing to like-minded  
17 anti-federal ideologues who believed that a superior show of force would back down  
18 the BLM. This prompted hundreds of ideologues from across the country to travel  
19 to Bundy Ranch to support Bundy, bringing their weapons, body armor, and  
20 ammunition to Nevada in the hope of confronting federal agents.

22       By April 12, 2014 hundreds of Bundy supporters answered the calls-to-arms  
23 against the BLM. As the gunmen arrived, Bundy and his co-conspirators organized  
24

1 them into so-called “militia camps,” deploying them from there into armed security  
2 checkpoints and patrols.

3       On April 12, Bundy rallied his Followers and commanded them to take his  
4 cattle back, unleashing them to converge upon and assault the BLM’s impoundment  
5 site located in the Toquop wash, near Bunkerville. The evidence shows that officers  
6 confronted an angry array of more than 270 people in the wash, the group being  
7 backed by gunmen brandishing or carrying rifles and firearms in the wash, or  
8 perched on high ground in over-watch positions, or in concealed sniper positions  
9 aiming their assault rifles from a highway bridge. The officers were positioned on  
10 low ground in the wash, guarding a makeshift gate that had been erected under one  
11 of the highway overpasses, protecting the entrance to the impoundment site where  
12 the cattle were corralled.

13       The officers guarding the gate that day, almost to a person, thought either  
14 they, or unarmed civilians - including children brought by Bundy’s followers to the  
15 wash - were going to die. Many of the officers, some of them combat veterans,  
16 remain profoundly affected to this day. Witnesses have described the level of  
17 violence as so intense that something as innocent as the backfire of vehicle would  
18 have set off a firefight with the gunmen.

19       Because of the dangerously high threat of violence, the officers were in an  
20 impossible situation and backed down from the gate – just as Cliven Bundy had  
21 planned. The federal officers then evacuated the site, leaving the impounded cattle  
22 to Bundy’s followers, who released them back to Bundy.

1           **C. Post-Assault: Bundy's Followers Establish Security Around  
2           Bundy Ranch to Keep Federal Officers From Arresting Him.**

3           Immediately after the assault, Bundy and his co-conspirators openly  
4           celebrated their use of force, showing the world that not only did they lack remorse  
5           for their violent criminal acts – they were proud of them. In an interview posted to  
6           the Pete Santilli Show's YouTube channel on or about April 16, 2014, Cliven Bundy  
7           was interviewed by an individual named Peter Rense. When asked whether the  
8           BLM still had officers in the area, Bundy stated, "We the people and the militia  
9           definitely rid this place of any of that kind of influence." See  
10           <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dI-3qYTMGgU> (last visited February 11, 2016).  
11           In the same interview, Bundy expressed dismay that the BLM was allowed to leave  
12           with their weapons on April 12: "we haven't won the war, we've just won one  
13           chapter of it." *Id.* Bundy's characterization of the assault as part of a larger "war"  
14           makes clear that his efforts to thwart and interfere with BLM law enforcement  
15           officers would carry on.

16           In the days following the assault, armed Bundy supporters continued to flock  
17           to Bundy Ranch ready to confront federal officers to prevent the arrest of Bundy.  
18           To that end, the supporters organized themselves into camps, engaged in  
19           reconnaissance missions, manned check points on public roads, and conducted  
20           armed patrols of the area around Bundy Ranch to ensure BLM officers were not  
21           present and would not return. Bundy and his conspirators established a firing  
22           range on public land which his lead bodyguard used to train other gunmen to protect  
23           Bundy and his ill-gotten gains.

1       On April 17, 2014, a local Channel 8 news reported on the continued armed  
2 presence in the area and stated that “Armed protesters continue to surround the  
3 Bundy ranch and are even blocking a county road. Some of the supporters  
4 attempted Thursday to keep a Channel 8 news crew from entering the area, despite  
5 it being a public road. . . . The armed men say they’ll be at the site for weeks to come  
6 to defend the Bundy family.” The news segment included footage of a Bundy guard  
7 blocking access to a public road.

8       Organized patrols of the public lands continued all through the summer into  
9 the fall of 2014. Additionally, evidence shows that telephone lines with roster  
10 information were set up, donation pages on the internet continued to be utilized to  
11 solicit funds, and gunmen traveled back and forth from other states to do duty at  
12 the Ranch. The purpose of these missions was to ensure Cliven Bundy was not  
13 arrested and that BLM did not return to the public lands either to impound the  
14 cattle or for any other purpose.

15       Finally, Bundy and his followers continued to glamorize their April 12, 2014  
16 “victory” over the federal government and continued to threaten any law  
17 enforcement entity that contemplated enforcing the Court Orders in Nevada.

19           **E. Burleson’s Role in the Offense.**

20       As the evidence established at trial, Burleson was a gunman in the wash on  
21 April 12. He learned of the Bundys’ efforts to thwart the impoundment days prior  
22 to traveling. He posted a status update on Facebook prior to traveling to  
23 Bunkerville advising others to pack a gas mask or desert goggles and a good thick

1 face mask/bandana. He posted another update seeking someone to braid his like  
2 “Ragnar’s from Vikings...” because he was “going into ‘battle’” and wanted to  
3 present Burleson’s “adversary a beautiful scalp/trophy . . . if he can survive the  
4 journey to collect said trophy.”

5 Burleson arrived in the area of the Toquop Wash on the morning of April 12,  
6 having traveled straight there from Arizona with other self-described militia  
7 members. Burleson brought an AK-47, an AR-15, a shotgun, a .40 caliber handgun,  
8 a 9-millimeter handgun, 1,000 rounds of ammunition per weapon, a three-foot  
9 katana sword, a battle axe, body armor, and a gas mask. The evidence shows that  
10 Burleson left Arizona with the express intent of joining Bundy in a violent  
11 confrontation with federal law enforcement officers and “fully expected to die.”  
12 Burleson stated the following in his UCO interview:

13 “I went there for the purpose of engaging rogue federal agents that were  
14 breaking the law, that were breaking their oath to the Constitution. I  
15 literally went there to put them six feet under. I was hell bent on killing  
16 federal agents that had turned their back on we the people, broke their  
oath to the Constitution and were acting in an extremely unlawful  
manner against private citizens.”

17 Evidence introduced at trial, specifically video and photographic images,  
18 show that Burleson was in the wash, brandishing an assault rifle (with its clip  
19 inserted), during the assault on the gate. Video images capture Ammon Bundy, a  
20 leader on the ground in the wash, motioning for Burleson, who held a tactical  
21 position behind a bush, to move. Burleson then moved to higher ground where he  
22 would achieve a better tactical advantage over the law enforcement officers  
23 guarding the gate.

The law enforcement officers repeatedly told Burleson and his fellow gunmen to disperse and leave the area. They refused. Many of the victim officers have stated that the movement of the gunmen in the wash, in and out of the assault group, refusing to leave and taking tactically superior positions on the high ground, caused the officers to fear immediate bodily harm or death. At one point, the officers at the gate called out that there were "more guns than they could count." The movement of the gunmen, like Burleson, gave the assaulters an advantage and caused the officers to lose track of them, further endangering them.

Burleson was fully aware of his actions. He told the UCO that:

They (BLM OFFICERS) knew they were all dead meat once the first shot went off, no matter who shot it. They knew that they would have died. Why do you think they backed off? They were outnumbered. They were out positioned. They were boxed in. The only way that they had to go out was backwards, away from everybody else, and, in going backwards, away from everybody else, they had to give up their position so we could go and retrieve Mr. Bundy's cattle for him.

Immediately after the assault, Burleson openly celebrated his role in forcing the officers out of the area. Burleson posted pictures of the assault on Facebook with the following comments: "That right there is a True American Militia;" and "Today we drove BLM thugs from the battle, Drove 8 hours, no sleep for 24, got there, KICKED ASS and smoked a Cohiba ... Round one is ours, gonna go back in a couple days to make sure the Fed Bastards got the message."

During his UCO interview, Burleson stated that when he left Bundy Ranch, he wished law enforcement had pulled him over:

I just engaged the federal government. I just engaged rogue federal agents that were assaulting and abusing their power on U.S. citizens. I

1 was wishing that one of them would be stupid enough to try to pull me  
2 over for some bullshit reason because I would have capped him.... I  
3 would have capped him, and I would have taken his badge and his guns  
4 and whatever else I could have, and I would have called up the FBI. I've  
been involved with them because of a situation that happened here in  
Arizona a couple of years ago. I would have called them up and said, I  
just got one of your boys. He fucked up.

5 Evidence further shows that Burleson returned to the Ranch after April 12,  
6 engaging in reconnaissance patrols and manning armed check points on public  
7 roads to prevent and deter law enforcement officers from taking further  
8 enforcement actions against Bundy and his co-conspirators.

9 After April 12, pictures and videos of Burleson assaulting law enforcement  
10 officers went viral both in mainstream media and within the so-called "Patriot"  
11 militia community. On April 15, 2014, Burleson upload a photo to Facebook  
12 showing him in the wash during the April 12 assault. In response to a comment  
13 asking what he was hunting for, Burleson responded, "Federal agents, they are  
14 pointing their weapons at me in this photo, I'm ready to take them out...."

15 On May 5, 2014, Burleson shared a link on Facebook to the article "I-Team:  
16 Police say Bundy Ranch Protestors not off the Hook" with the message:  
17

18 "WTF?!?!?!? The COPS were in fear of the lives! Those MOTHER  
19 FUCKERS pointed guns at unarmed men women and children and say  
THEY were in fear of their Lives!?!?!? ATTENTION LV Metro, I AM  
20 ONE OF THE GUYS WHO POINTED MY WEAPON AT YOU, If you'd  
like I can notify you when I go up to the ranch again, you can pull me  
over and TRY to arrest me, you ain't gonna like the outcome [...]"  
21

22 On May 13, 2014, Burleson warned that he would use force and violence in  
23 retaliation for any law enforcement actions against his co-conspirators, sharing an  
24

1 article on Facebook titled “[Video] Metro PD: Militia at Bundy Ranch Who Pointed  
2 Rifles at Officers May Still Face Charges” with the message:

3 “They just don't get it. Okay, ATTENTION FBI, Arrest just ONE militia  
4 person for the Bundy situation and the rest of us will burn this whole  
5 damned thing to the ground. Understand? We The People have the  
6 RIGHT to defend our people, again one last Warning, Arrest even One  
7 of the militia from the Bundy Ranch Stand off and WE WILL Burn you  
8 to the ground, that includes your wives and children too...”

9 On May 16, 2014, Burleson stated on Facebook regarding the April 12  
10 assault, “We had guns and were ready to die.” The same day, he also stated:

11 “The next stand off ... let's just say it is going to go down ... I'm not  
12 retraining myself. I must show people how it is done, they still won't  
13 follow my lead, but then again, they will be forced to defend themselves,  
14 and they will blame me for starting it, I won't care.”

15 On June 3, 2014, Burleson messaged a person on Facebook the following:

16 “Unfortunately I'm in Berserker mode, and will stay there, seems TPTB  
17 (The Powers That Be) aren't none too happy about my Nevada Safarai.  
18 But that's okay, they know I am in high alert mode, Scuttlebutt says,  
19 the party was supposed to start in Nevada but their minions lost their  
20 nerve when they realized they would go out in body bags. The next  
21 trigger has been squeezed .... So, cousin, we are gonna have a multi  
22 point war happen, Civil War, Race War, Religious War, Bolsheviks and  
23 so on and on. Local boys are trying to get me to soften up a little...Futile  
24 process, considering I have a target on my back. Soooo, I'm egging them  
on to make a move, testing their nerve against mine. Never mess with a  
man who lives to die in battle....”

25 On January 16, 2015, during a consensually recorded telephone call with an  
26 FBI agent, Burleson discussed the April 12 assault. Burleson stated that “we  
27 basically boxed in the BLM put them in a kill box. They had nowhere to go.”  
28 Burleson admitted that he “had sighted in a couple of guys.” Burleson stated, “[W]e  
29 were a fraction of a second away from a blood bath. . . . If a BLM Agent would have

1 shot a tear gas canister. They all would have died.” Burleson also admitted that he  
2 had the BLM SAC’s “head right in my sights.”

3 On December 15, 2015, Burleson shared a Facebook post from co-defendant  
4 Ryan Payne, stating: “If I am a terrorist for upholding and defending the supreme  
5 law of the land and its supporters and upholders, then labels be damned. I'll  
6 continue to uphold the Constitution, support its defenders, and defend The People  
7 under any label which they attribute to those actions.”

8 **III. Legal Standard.**

9 Proper sentencing procedure requires that, before imposing sentence, the  
10 district court: (1) correctly calculate the Sentencing Guidelines range; (2) treat the  
11 Guidelines as advisory; (3) consider the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors; (4) choose a  
12 sentence that is not based on clearly erroneous facts; (5) adequately explain the  
13 sentence; and (6) not presume that the Guidelines range is reasonable. *United*  
14 *States v. Carty*, 520 F.3d 984, 991-93 (9th Cir. 2008). When the court imposes a  
15 sentence within the Guidelines range, “it is probable that the sentence is  
16 reasonable” because the court’s application of the § 3553(a) factors accords with the  
17 Sentencing Commission’s independent application of those factors in the “mine run  
18 of cases.” *United States v. Blinkinsop*, 606 F.3d 1110, 1116 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting  
19 *Rita v. United States*, 551 U.S. 338, 351 (2007)).

21 It would constitute procedural error, however, for the court to “attach [ ] a  
22 presumption of reasonableness to the Guidelines range or weight[ ] the Guidelines  
23 range more heavily than other § 3553(a) factors.” *Carty*, 520 F.3d at 994. The  
24

1 “Guidelines should be the starting point and the initial benchmark,” but the  
2 sentencing court must also consider the § 3553(a) factors “in determining the  
3 appropriate sentence.” *Nelson v. United States*, 550 U.S. 350, 352 (2009).

4 **IV. The PSR’s Offense Level Computation is Correct.**

5 **1. Counts 5, 8, 12, 14 and 16**

6 The PSR correctly calculated the offense level for Counts 5, 8, 12, 14, and 16,  
7 before any upward departures, at 35. Burleson did not file objections to these  
8 calculations; however, the government notes the following. As to Count 5, both the  
9 adjustments under §2A2.2(b)(7), §111(B) conviction, and 3A1.2, official victim,  
10 apply because Congress instructed the Sentencing Commission to consider “the  
11 extent to which sentencing enhancements within the Federal guidelines and the  
12 authority of the court to impose a sentence in excess of the applicable guideline  
13 range are adequate to ensure punishment at or near the maximum penalty for the  
14 most egregious conduct covered by 18 U.S.C. §§ 111 and 115. §2A2.2, comment  
15 (backg’d).

16 As to Counts 14 and 16, under §2B3.2(b)(2), “loss to the victim” means any  
17 demand paid plus any additional consequential loss from the offense. §2B3.2  
18 comment, n.4. Thus §2B3.2(b)(2)’s definition of loss is more expansive than the loss  
19 definition under the general economic crime guideline, §2B1.1. See Roger W.  
20 Haines, Frank O. Bowman III & Jennifer C. Woll, *Federal Sentencing Guidelines*  
21 *Handbook* at 522-23 (2016-17 ed.). In this case, the minimum cost to the  
22 government related to the extortive demands is over \$1.5 million as summarized  
23

1 BLM Special Agent Kent Kleman's declaration provided to the United States  
2 Probation Office.

3       **B. Counts 6, 9, and 15**

4       The PSR correctly calculated the mandatory minimum sentence for Counts  
5 6, 9, and 15, which must run consecutive to Counts 5, 8, 12, 14, and 16. A defendant  
6 who is convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) of using or carrying a firearm "during  
7 and in relation to any crime of violence" is subject to a 7-year mandatory minimum  
8 term of imprisonment if the firearm is brandished, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(ii), and  
9 a 25-year minimum term of imprisonment for any "second or subsequent"  
10 conviction, §924(c)(1)(C)(i).

11       In *Deal v. United States*, 508 U.S. 129 (1993), the Supreme Court held that  
12 "when the government charges more than one § 924(c) offense in a single  
13 indictment, each additional count is to be treated as a 'second or subsequent'  
14 conviction for purposes of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(C)(i) and therefore carries a  
15 mandatory minimum sentence of twenty-five years." *United States v. Beltran-*  
16 *Moreno*, 556 F.3d 913, 915 (9th Cir. 2009). Moreover, because the statute demands  
17 that "no term of imprisonment imposed on a person under this subsection shall run  
18 concurrently with any other term of imprisonment imposed," § 924(c)(1)D(ii), "each  
19 independent § 924(c) count in the indictment imposes a *consecutive* sentence in  
20 addition to any other sentence imposed, either under § 924(c) or under any other  
21 counts for which the defendant has been convicted." *Beltran-Moreno*, 556 F.3d at  
22 915 (emphasis in original).  
23

Under longstanding Ninth Circuit precedent, “a defendant may be convicted and sentenced for multiple violations of § 924(c) so long as ‘each 924(c)(1) count [is] supported by a separate predicate offense.’” *Id.* at 916 (quoting *United States v. Smith*, 924 F.2d 889, 894 (9th Cir. 1991)) (alteration in original). “Whether or not one predicate offense is independent from another depends on whether the two offenses would be independent for double jeopardy purposes under the *Blockburger* test.” *Id.*; see *Blockburger v. United States*, 284 U.S. 299 (1932). The *Blockburger* test focuses on the statutory elements of each offense and is satisfied if each statute “requires proof of a fact that the other does not . . . notwithstanding a substantial overlap in the proof offered to establish the crimes.” *United States v. Wahchumwah*, 710 F.3d 862, 869 (9th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Albernaz v. United States*, 450 U.S. 333, 338 (1981)). For multiple § 924(c) charges, “if the elements of the . . . predicate offenses are different, each may form the basis of a firearm count notwithstanding that [the] offenses stem from the same set of facts.” *United States v. Castaneda*, 9 F.3d 761, 765 (9th Cir. 1993) *overruled in other part by United States v. Nordby*, 225 F.3d 1053 (9th Cir. 2000); see also *United States v. Andrews*, 75 F.3d 552, 558 (9th Cir. 1996) (“[C]rimes occurring as part of the same underlying occurrence may constitute separate predicate offenses if properly charged as separate crimes.”).

Defendant Burleson was convicted of three § 924(c) offenses and is subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of 57 years’ imprisonment on those counts. As Magistrate Judge Leen concluded in her Report and Recommendation recommending the denial of Defendant Ryan C. Bundy’s Motion to Dismiss on

1 Grounds of Multiplicity, the three predicate offenses underlying the § 924(c) counts  
2 satisfy the *Blockburger* test. ECF No. 1251 at 19–22 [hereinafter Report and  
3 Recommendation]. The three § 924(c) counts—counts six, nine, and fifteen—refer  
4 to the crimes of violence charged in counts five, eight, and fourteen. *See*  
5 Superseding Indictment 42–47, 50–52. Count five charges assault on a federal  
6 officer, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1), (b); count eight charges a threat against  
7 a federal law enforcement officer, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 115(a)(1)(B); and count  
8 fourteen charges Hobbs Act extortion, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951. These  
9 charges each require proof of an element not present in the others:

10 [T]o prove forcible assault on a federal officer under § 111(b), the  
11 government must prove that defendants forcibly assaulted a  
12 federal officer. . . . No other offense requires proof of this fact. To  
13 convict under § 115(a)(1)(B), the government must prove that a  
14 defendant made a threat against a federal law enforcement  
15 officer, United States official or judge. No other offense requires  
16 proof of this fact. . . . To prove the extortion by force under § 1951,  
17 the government must prove that defendants obtained something  
18 of value from another with his consent induced by the wrongful  
use of force, fear, or threats. . . . No other offense requires proof of  
this fact. Although terms such as “assault,” “threats,”  
“obstruction,” and “extortion” may appear similar, they are  
legally distinct concepts with specific definitions. The court’s  
review of the elements reveals that the *Blockburger* test is  
satisfied.

19 Report and Recommendation at 20 (citations omitted).

20 Because the underlying predicate offenses supporting Burleson’s conviction  
21 on three § 924(c) counts satisfy the *Blockburger* test, the court is obligated under §  
22 924(c) to impose a 7-year mandatory minimum sentence for the first violation and  
23 consecutive 25-year mandatory minimums for the two additional violations. *See*

1      *Beltran-Moreno*, 556 F.3d at 916. The fact that these convictions arose out of the  
 2 defendants' actions on a single day is irrelevant for purposes of the analysis. See  
 3 *United States v. Zepeda*, 792 F.3d 1103, 1116 (9th Cir. 2015) (affirming consecutive  
 4 sentences on four § 924(c) charges arising out of a single criminal episode as "the  
 5 only sentence the district court could impose").

6      **C.     The Court should apply a Terrorism Adjustment Under Section  
 7            3A1.4.**

8      The Court should apply an upward adjustment of 7 levels under U.S.S.G.  
 9      § 3A1.4 as to Counts 5, 8, 12, 14, and 16.<sup>1</sup> While § 3A1.4 applies expressly to federal  
 10     crimes of terrorism enumerated under 18 U.S.C. §233(b)(g)(5), Commentary Note 4  
 11     to that section notes that "there may be cases in which (A) the offense was calculated  
 12     to influence or affect the conduct of government by intimidation or coercion, or to  
 13     retaliate against the government conduct but the offense involved, or was intended  
 14     to promote, an offense other than one of the offenses specifically enumerated in 18  
 15     U.S.C. § 3332b(g)(5)(B) . . ." This is clearly such case.

16      Burleson, through words and actions, demonstrated that his purpose in  
 17     assaulting, threatening, and extorting federal officials was to coerce the federal  
 18     government. Burleson's purpose in traveling from Phoenix-- to come to the aid of  
 19     someone he never met, over cattle in which he had no interest, and spending his  
 20     own funds in the process—was to contribute to Bundy's show of force. As he

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22      <sup>1</sup> USSG §2B3.2 anticipates harm to one or a few people, thus the application notes state that an  
 23     upward departure may be appropriate in a case such as this, where there are numerous victims.  
 24     §2B3.2 comment, n.7. Similarly, 2A6.2 comment, n.4(B) states that an upward departure may be  
 warranted when there are multiple victims.

1 acknowledges, he was prepared to die in battle against federal law enforcement.  
2 But more than that - he was prepared to kill federal officers. The reason Burleson  
3 celebrated his perceived victory over the federal government in such a public way  
4 was to send a message to federal officers that he and others who assaulted,  
5 threatened, and extorted them on April 12, 2014, were armed and prepared to  
6 confront them if they took any further actions. Thus, Burleson's criminal conduct  
7 was aimed to influence and coerce the federal government. Applying a seven-level  
8 adjustment under U.S.S.G. § 3A1.4 as to Counts 5, 8, 12, 14, and 16 would result in  
9 a Total Offense Level of 42. A Level 42 and a Criminal History Category II results  
10 in a recommended Guideline sentence of 360 months to life in prison. As set forth  
11 above the mandatory minimum sentence of 57 years (684 months) must run  
12 consecutive to the sentence as to Counts 5, 8, 12, 14, and 16.

13

**V. The Equivalent of Life Imprisonment Is Consistent with the Section  
14 3553(a) Factors.**

15 Section 3553(a) requires the Court to impose a sentence "sufficient but not  
16 greater than necessary to comply" with the factors articulated in subparagraph 2.  
17 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The government submits that the overall nature of the offense  
18 and the characteristics of the offender, when combined with the circumstances  
19 under which the offense was committed, justify a sentence of that will result in  
20 Burleson serving the remainder of his life in prison.

1           **A. The Nature and Circumstances of the Offense and the Need for**  
2           **the Sentence to Reflect the Seriousness of the Offense.**

3           The recommended Guideline sentence, combined with the mandatory  
4           minimum consecutive sentence, is reasonable when considering the seriousness of  
5           the conduct at issue. Burleson committed multiple crime of violence in concert with  
6           Cliven Bundy and his followers in order to threaten and coerce federal law  
7           enforcement officers from carrying out their lawful duties. In so doing, he showed  
8           no respect for the law, for the rule of law, for law enforcement officers, for court  
9           orders, or for the community. He was prepared and willing to kill law enforcement  
10          officers because they were enforcing the law.

11          Burleson was highly motivated to commit the crime and to confront law  
12          enforcement officers with violence. As set forth above, Burleson stated he was  
13          coming to Nevada to engage with law enforcement. He then travelled to Nevada  
14          with an arsenal of weapons and in fact assaulted, threatened and extorted federal  
15          officers. And if that was not enough, Burleson continued to threaten law  
16          enforcement and glorify his lawlessness up through the Superseding Indictment in  
17          this case. Like Bundy, Burleson became a law unto himself and he was determined  
18          to use force and threats of force to enforce his view of the law.

19          Burleson's violent conduct greatly affected the victims in this case. During  
20          trial, the Court heard from 15 federal officers, who all testified about their fear on  
21          April 12, 2014, and many of whom testified to experiencing trauma after the  
22          assault. *See PSR at 69-70.* The Court also heard from five local law enforcement  
23          officials, including now Sheriff Lombardo, who similarly testified regarding their  
24

1 fear on April 12. In addition, the Court has detailed victim impact statements from  
2 four federal officers describing the deep trauma they suffered as a result of the April  
3 12, assault. *See* PSR at 21-30.

4       **B. Burleson's History and Characteristics.**

5 Burleson has a history of violent conduct and threats. Before April 12, 2014,  
6 Burleson was active in the so-called militia movement in Arizona for several years.  
7 He claimed to be a member of AIM, the Arizona Independent Militia, of which he  
8 was the only member. However, he associated with many other self-described  
9 militia groups in Arizona, such as the Sonoran Desert Patrol, and the Arizona First  
10 Pathfinders. After receiving a DUI on February 6, 2012, and subsequently losing  
11 his job, Burleson made several comments that he was going to harm or kill law  
12 enforcement officers if they messed with him further.

13       This type of violent rhetoric increased in frequency and severity leading up  
14 to his involvement in the assault and extortion of federal law enforcement officer in  
15 April 2014. For example, on March 22, 2014, Burleson shared a link on Facebook  
16 and posted, "It's time to start shooting cops... FACT: Nation Wide all LEO's are  
17 outnumbered by street gangs 6:1 (2011 FBI official stats) Nationwide We the People  
18 Outnumber Gangs 1000:1. We the People do NOT NEED COPS, They need us. Just  
19 remember that."

20       On January 5, 2015, Burleson was arrested and charged by the Pinal County  
21 Attorney's Office with Aggravated Assault for brandishing a handgun at another  
22 driver during a road rage incident. Inside his vehicle, Burleson had two handguns  
23

1 with two loaded magazines, an AK-47 with 13 loaded magazines, 20 additional  
2 boxes of 7.62 x 39mm ammo, brass knuckles with spikes, camouflage tactical gear,  
3 and a handcuff key. On October 22, 2015, Burleson pleaded guilty to Disorderly  
4 Conduct with a deadly weapon (ARS 13-2904), which is a Class 6 uncharacterized,  
5 and was sentenced to two years' probation. On December 11, 2015, after Burleson  
6 pleaded guilty to charges related to the road rage incident, he took to Facebook to  
7 complain about his case and publicly identified his victim and the victim's city of  
8 residence and posted the Facebook page of the victim's business.

9 Burleson was an active presence on social media showing his violent disdain  
10 for people of the Islamic faith. On May 29, 2015, Burleson attended a "protest rally"  
11 for "freedom of speech" and a "draw Mohammed" contest staged in front of the  
12 Islamic Community Center of Phoenix (ICCP). During the protest, Burleson wore  
13 a hatchet on his hip and associated with numerous other self-described militia  
14 members dressed in full camouflage who were armed with handguns and assault  
15 rifles.

16 On June 5, 2015, Burleson posted the following on Facebook: "And so it  
17 begins, a call from a Filthy muslim to curtail FREE SPEACH. Note to all muslims,  
18 assimilate to OUR CULTURE, Leave or DIE, your choice." On July 16, 2015,  
19 Burleson posted the following on Facebook: "Need to pay another visit to that  
20 mosque by the freeway... Muslim filth kills Marines in Tennessee...ARE YOU MAD  
21 YET?! Do we have the moral ground to wipe them from our lands yet?" On  
22 December 14, 2015, Burleson posted the following on Facebook:  
23



Burleson has also taken to Facebook to post violent rants and threats against then President Obama. On March 29, 2014, Burleson posted the following on Facebook: "That's ok, he's a walking dead man anyways. HEY FBI and DHS! If this stupid n[\*\*\*\*] comes back to Arizona I WILL KILL IT. Try and stop me Bitches. Seriously, you have a One Mile radius to cover, in the WILD WEST. Yes I am dedicated to KILL yer N[\*\*\*\*\*] and anybody who is on his 'Team'. ~ American Militia, Patriot and BERSERKER, you won't be able to stop me."

On June 3, 2014 Burleson posted the following on Facebook: "Here it IS! Impeach this illegal alien Halfrican, or should we just call him a Islamic N[\*\*\*\*]? anyways, Do we get to hang him from a lamp post now?"

On June 16, 2014, Burleson posted the following on Facebook:

"ATTENTION Obamabot Trolls and ALphabete agencies... Ahem.. Barry Sotero, AKA Barach Obama is an illegal alien, a spy for foreign nations, he is a Islamic PIECE OF SHIT. Obama is a Half breed N[\*\*\*\*\*] and one day I HOPE to CHANGE this situation by Stringing that fucking POS Halfbreed socialist islamic n[\*\*\*\*\*] from a lamp post in front of the whitehouse as I burn DC to ASH. Now come and get me, I fucking dare ya... pussies."

On November 29, 2015, Burleson posted the following on Facebook:



Greg Burleson

November 29, 2015 ·

Okay people, for those who know me in person.

FAIR WARNING

ATTN:FBI TERRORIST THREAT ASSESSMENT: Greg Burleson has been prescribed Steroids by his eye doctor.

APPROACH WITH EXTREME CAUTION:

BEST TO STEAR CLEAR AND NOT MAKE AGGRESSIVE CONTACT:

That is all 😊

On December 20, 2015, Burleson posted to Facebook that, "I'm on the terrorist watch list. It's a badge of honor."

It appears Burleson's eyesight began to deteriorate in late 2015. Despite any loss of vision, however, Burleson continues to be a danger to the community.

**C. The Need for the Sentence to Promote Respect for the Law and to Afford Adequate Deterrence.**

The recommended sentence will promote respect for the law and afford an adequate deterrence to others. Burleson was very public in flaunting his disrespect for the law. Burleson has long affiliated with the so-called Militia and Patriot Movements, which ascribe to the belief that the federal government is an enemy of the constitution that must be dealt with by force. Burleson has confirmed this belief system by his actions and words.

General deterrence is one of the prescribed goals of every sentencing. U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(B); *see also United States v. Onuoha*, 820 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir. 2016) (noting that the government has “an interest in gaining a trial conviction to show others that such conduct will result predictably in conviction and a serious penalty of incarceration”); *United States v. Dyer*, 216 F.3d 568, 570 (7th Cir. 2000)

1 (noting one principal objective of criminal punishment is deterrence). General  
2 deterrence is a significant factor in the present case. Further, general deterrence  
3 depends upon the public seeing some consequence for criminal conduct - not only  
4 among potential wrongdoers who may be deterred from committing crimes, but also  
5 among law-abiding citizens who need assurance that the criminal justice system  
6 will do its utmost to protect law enforcement from harm.

7 Burleson's convictions are grounded not only in violence and his lawless acts,  
8 but also in his complete disregard for the rule of law. Burleson came to Bunkerville  
9 for the express purpose of engaging federal law enforcement officers and brought  
10 weapons and ammunition with him.

11 The inescapable corollary is that Burleson will do it again – whether by  
12 himself and/or by inciting and encouraging others to act. His rhetoric and his  
13 conduct relating to these charges make clear that he has not changed his mind  
14 about the federal government, federal law enforcement authorities, or the law. As  
15 demonstrated above, Burleson has essentially declared a personal war against the  
16 federal government and wishes to die in battle – and take others with him. There  
17 has been no evidence adduced during this massive investigation, or during the  
18 lengthy trial, to suggest that he has changed his mind about any of that.

19  
20 The sentence in this case should send a clear message that the Bundy Ranch  
21 standoff is a felony crime of violence, not a patriotic act that others should emulate.  
22 Burleson placed numerous law enforcement and federal officials' lives in jeopardy  
23 by his armed participation in the violent confrontation orchestrated by Bundy. A  
24

lengthy guideline sentence of imprisonment will send the appropriate message that the Court will not tolerate individuals using violence to impede and thwart legitimate law enforcement activities and Orders of the Court.

**WHEREFORE**, for all the foregoing reasons, the Court should impose a sentence of 360 months as to Counts 5, 8, 12, 14, and 16; and a consecutive sentence of 57 years as to Counts 6, 9 and 15.

**DATED** this 19<sup>rd</sup> day of July, 2017.

Respectfully,

STEVEN W. MYHRE  
Acting United States Attorney

*/s/ Steven W. Myhre*

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ERIN M. CREEGAN  
Special Assistant United States Attorney

*Attorneys for the United States*

1                   **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2                   I certify that I am an employee of the United States Attorney's Office. A copy  
3 of the foregoing **GOVERNMENT'S SENTENCING MEMORANDUM** was served  
4 upon counsel of record, via Electronic Case Filing (ECF).

5                   **DATED** this 19th day of July, 2017.

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7                   */s/ Steven W. Myhre*

8                   

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**STEVEN W. MYHRE**  
9                   Acting United State Attorney

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